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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/620,412	07/17/2003	Takuro Nishimura	Q76591	9610
23373	7590 10/17/2005		EXAM	INER
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC			POPOVICS, ROBERT J	
2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037		N.W.	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1724	

DATE MAILED: 10/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
		10/620,412	NISHIMURA ET AL.		
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
		Robert J. Popovics	1724		
	The MAILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with	h the correspondence address		
	or Reply		ANTUKO) OD TUIDTY (OO) DAYO		
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING Donsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Operiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period oure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNIC 36(a). In no event, however, may a re- will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT , cause the application to become ABA	ATION. ply be timely filed THS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status		•			
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/27/	<u>′05 (Election)</u> .			
2a)□	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.				
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowa	nce except for formal matte	rs, prosecution as to the merits is		
	closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D.	11, 453 O.G. 213.		
Disposit	ion of Claims				
4)	Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application		•		
,	4a) Of the above claim(s) 31 and 32 is/are with	'			
5)□	Claim(s) is/are allowed.				
6)⊠	Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.				
•	Claim(s) is/are objected to.				
8)	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.			
Applicat	ion Papers				
9)	The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.			
,—	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc		y the Examiner.		
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyand	ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).		
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct				
11)[The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	caminer. Note the attached	Office Action or form PTO-152.		
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign ⊠ All b) Some * c) None of:	priority under 35 U.S.C. §	119(a)-(d) or (f).		
,	1.⊠ Certified copies of the priority document	s have been received.			
	2. Certified copies of the priority document	s have been received in Ap	pplication No		
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior	rity documents have been i	received in this National Stage		
	application from the International Burea	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
* (See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not r	eceived.		
Attachmer	nt(s)				
	ce of References Cited (PTO-892)		ummary (PTO-413))/Mail Date		
3) 🔲 Infor	ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date		formal Patent Application (PTO-152)		

DETAILED ACTION

Applicants' election *without* traverse of Group I in the reply filed on **July 27, 2005** is acknowledged. Applicants are <u>requested to cancel</u> the non-elected claims in their next response.

Information Disclosure Statement

It is noted that no Information Disclosure Statements have been submitted. Applicants are requested to verify this in their next response. Applicants are reminded of their duty of disclosure, as set forth in 37 CFR 1.56. Applicants are requested to submit an IDS identifying the prior art discussed in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Art Unit: 1724

Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is unclear what manipulative steps Applicants regard as their invention.

Applicants are urged to re-draft the claims in the format set forth at 37 CFR 1.75(i), in order to clarify what specific manipulative steps

Applicants regard as their invention.

Applicants are reminded of the format of claims. A claim has three parts: "the preamble," "the transitional phrase" and "the body of the claim." The transitional phrase (i.e., "comprising," "consisting of," "consisting essentially of," etc., lets the reader know if the claim is "open" or "closed." The apparent absence of a transitional phrase in claim 1 renders the claim vague and indefinite, because it is not known if the claim is intended to be "open" or "closed." It is unclear where Applicants' preamble ends, and the body of the claim begins.

Art Unit: 1724

Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential steps, such omission amounting to a gap between the steps. See MPEP § 2172.01. The omitted steps are: a positive step of "forming."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combined teachings of *AAPA* (Applicants' Admitted Prior Art) and *The Handbook of Separation Techniques for Chemical Engineers 2nd Edition (1988)*.

AAPA teaches:

[0003] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0004] In a process for producing a cellulose acylate film, a cellulose ester flake is first dispersed in a solvent and the mixture is stirred, preparing a cellulose acylate solution.

Next, the cellulose acylate solution is subjected to filtration to remove foreign matters, thereby eliminating the possibility of defects in the film after film-formation. The filtered cellulose acylate solution is then formed to a film by cocasting or the like and the film is dried, thereby producing a cellulose acylate film.

[0005] The above-described filtration of the cellulose acylate solution is carried out for the purpose of removing foreign matters in a dope such as undissolved matters and insoluble matters, thereby preventing the occurrence of defects in the formed film. As a filtering material for the filtration, filter paper, filter cloth, sintered metal or the like is used. In any filtering material, pores of the filtering material may be plugged with time, causing a sudden increase of pressure difference in the later half of the filtration. Thus, it is necessary to periodically pass a cleaning solution through the filtering material to clean the filtering material to regenerate it.

Art Unit: 1724

[0006] Filtering materials having an absolute filtration accuracy of approximately 0.01 mm have been used in the current filtration. The filtration accuracy required is expected to be higher in future. In particular, for the cellulose acylate film for a liquid crystal display of recent years, high quality is required compared with the cellulose acylate film for photography, so that the absolute filtration accuracy needs to be improved.

[0007] However, a reduction of the pore size of a filtering material for the purpose of improving the absolute filtration accuracy will soon make the filtering material plugged, extremely reducing the life of filtration. In addition, the process for producing the cellulose acylate film has become faster in recent years, causing a reduction of time until occurrence of filtration plugging. The reduction of the time to the plugging of the filtration material increases cleaning frequency, thereby increasing the load for operators.

[0008] Furthermore, when the pore size of a filtering material is reduced, there will be such problems that high filtration pressure is necessary and it takes a long time in filtration, thereby reducing productivity.

AAPA does not appear to mention the use of filter aids. The Handbook of Separation Techniques for Chemical Engineers 2nd Edition (1988) teaches the use of filter aids to lengthen the filtration cycle. Among the well known filter aids disclosed by The Handbook are silica, perlite and wood pulp (pg 4-12). In view of this disclosure, it would have been readily apparent to one skilled in the art to employ these well known filter aids in the system disclosed by AAPA in order to lengthen the filtration cycle, thereby enhancing the economic efficiency of the process.

Art Unit: 1724

The dependent claims specify various percentages, particle size ranges, standard deviations, densities, thicknesses, terminal velocities, etc. These parameters are not seen to patentably distinguish the instant claimed invention over the references as applied above. Presumably, Applicants' obtain the filter aids used from commercially available sources. It is submitted that those parameters specified with respect the physical properties of the filter aids would be met by the commercially supplied filter aids. The other parameters are submitted to be met by virtue of inherency, or alternatively, that they constitute parameters that would have been routinely optimized by those skilled in the art.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Robert J. Popovics at telephone number (571) 272-1164.

Robert James Popovics Primary Examiner Art Unit 1724